

INTERNAL POLITICAL STRIFE STIRRING EUROPEAN CAPITALS

Tariff Fight
May Defeat
Lloyd GeorgeLancashire Cotton Men to
Open Attack in Parlia-
ment To-morrowSeek Nationalists' Aid
To Overthrow CabinetPlea for Abolition of Indian
Duties Is Rejected by
Government

London, March 12.—The new Lloyd George government will meet its first real struggle in the House of Commons Wednesday, when Parliament will be asked to authorize a new policy in placing a protective duty on cotton goods imported into India. Special preparations are being made by all parties in anticipation of a critical division.

The reply of J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, to a deputation representing all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry to-day seemed to imply that the government intended to stand fast by its decision, in which case there would be a straight fight between the protectionists and free traders in Parliament, and at the moment it is impossible to foresee the result, the ordinary party cleavages being disturbed by the war.

Reversal Would Be "Calamity"

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the Lancashire deputation, saying that India's financial assistance in the war was needed and that the members in a spirit of patriotism, ought to waive their objections to the cotton duties, which were required to enable India to stand fast by its decision, in which case there would be a straight fight between the protectionists and free traders in Parliament, and at the moment it is impossible to foresee the result, the ordinary party cleavages being disturbed by the war.

"I should not be candid if I left you under any misapprehension regarding the attitude of myself and the government. To reverse this decision would be a calamity for England."

The Lancashire men declared that the government's action was the greatest blow yet struck at the cotton industry in England and might force the mills to close down. Mr. Chamberlain answered that the cotton trade wanted preferential treatment, to which it was not entitled.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply seems to leave no loophole for retreat on the part of the government, and should the free traders, with the Lancashire members and the whole body of Nationalists, be able to muster sufficient mem-

bers the division might result in the defeat of the government, leading to a general election.

Asquith's Attitude in Doubt

The Lloyd George administration is so largely Unionist in composition that it is viewed with great suspicion by the older Liberals, especially with regard to the question of tariff and imperial preference.

The Lancashire party contends that the imposition of these duties is a breach of the understanding that nothing of the kind should be done until after the war, and that the duties will injure not only the Lancashire trade but Great Britain's ally, Japan. What attitude ex-Premier Asquith will adopt toward the duties is still unknown, but a large body of Liberals will follow his lead. At the present stage neither the government nor the Lancashire party is inclined to any compromise.

To Debate Home Rule

Introduction of Irish Estimates Will Reopen Issue

London, March 12.—The Irish Nationalists reiterated the House of Commons this afternoon and assured themselves of another early debate on the subject of home rule for Ireland by securing from the government a promise that the Irish estimates would be introduced some day next week.

Discussion of the estimates will provide an occasion for a debate on the whole Irish administration.

Keep East Africa, Demands Smuts

German Colony Immensely Rich, Says Boer Leader; Return "Preposterous"

London, March 12.—Lieutenant General Jan Christian Smuts, former commander of the expedition against the German forces in East Africa and who recently was made a Privy Councillor, arrived in England to-day. Speaking of the situation on the East African battle front, Lieutenant General Smuts said:

"The campaign in East Africa is virtually ended. After the rainy season in March and April the Germans will be obliged either to surrender or enter Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese are ready to deal with them."

"The operations against the mere remnants of Germans will be undertaken by native troops I have trained, because I found the white troops were unable for any length of time to stand the climate. The natives make splendid fighting infantry, and at the close of these operations will be available elsewhere."

"East Africa is enormously valuable and productive. The Germans spent millions in developing it, and the mere suggestion that any part of it should be returned to Germany is preposterous. The native population has stood magnificently by us, and I shudder to think what would happen if any part of the territory were given back to Germany. All the African colonies would be agast at the mere idea, and, moreover, our prestige would suffer materially."

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French Ministry
Facing a Crisis;
Briand May Fall

Opposition Must Overthrow Cabinet or Cease Attacks, Public Believes

Outline of Policy To Be Asked To-day

Ministerial Changes May Delay Debate—Committees Hamper Premier's Work

Paris, March 12.—The attacks of the Opposition in Parliament have produced a situation of such a character that both friends and adversaries of the government admit to-day that it cannot continue. The general opinion is that the Opposition, which has resorted to obstruction by refraining from voting, must overthrow the Cabinet and assume responsibility for solving the problems which form the basis for its assaults on the ministry, or else cease its attacks.

Deputy Petitjean, of Paris, will interpellate the Cabinet to-morrow, the "Journal" says, on its general policy, opening the way for a comprehensive declaration by Premier Briand as to the position of the government. The "Petit Journal," however, says it is doubtful whether a conclusive debate will take place to-morrow, or whether Cabinet changes will intervene, making to-morrow's session purely a formal one, pending a declaration from a transformed ministry.

Premier Briand is in a situation, with reference to the Parliament, similar to that which preceded his first fall from power in February, 1911. There is a well grounded belief that he may again be obliged to retire.

Both houses seem to be with M. Briand, yet the committees are against him, and they are, as they were in 1911, making it difficult for him to conduct affairs. He explained in a recent debate in the Chamber how the committees and interpellators in both houses were taking the greater part of the time he needed for the conduct of the war.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that M. Briand would have fallen long ago had it not been that the Opposition was not able to agree on a successor. No available man stands out clearly for the post.

Art Commission to Report To-day on Tilden Statue

The plaster cast statue of Samuel J. Tilden, which for a week has stood at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street as a subject of public comment, was taken yesterday to the studio of W. Orin Partridge, at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street. The Art Commission of the city will, it is understood, make its final report on the statue to-day. Mr. Partridge will then begin to cast in bronze the man who, his party still believes, was elected President in 1876.

The public was invited to criticize the temporary statue for a week, but it is asserted that no radical change will be made in the figure. Minor alterations are to be made in the marble base.

Cabinet, Upheld, Promises Not to Declare War Without Consulting Lawmakers

Peking, Sunday, March 11.—The Senate, by a vote of 152 to 37, to-day approved the Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Germany. The House had given its approval previously by a vote of 431 to 37. It is expected that the government will take action to break off relations to-morrow (Monday).

The Premier said the Cabinet would not make a declaration of war without submitting its decision to Parliament.

The Chinese Foreign Office announced on February 9 that it would sever diplomatic relations with Germany if the unrestricted submarine warfare decree was put into effect. On March 4 the Chinese Cabinet agreed that relations should be broken, but President Li Yuan-heng refused to accept the decision and Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigned. Three days later, however, the Premier resumed office after President Li Yuan-heng had agreed to give the Cabinet full power on condition that Parliament should vote on the question of a breach with Germany.

There have been reports from many sources that China was contemplating not merely severance of relations, but an actual alliance with the Entente. A dispatch from Peking on March 5 stated that the Chinese Foreign Minister was sounding the ministers of the Entente as to the conditions under which the Allies would be willing to accept China as a partner.

U. S. Minister Predicts Complete Break by China

Washington, March 12.—Further developments looking to a severance of relations with Germany by China were reported to the State Department to-day by Minister Reineck at Peking, with a prediction that a final rupture might be expected at any time. There is no intimation as yet that China will actually join in the war on Germany.

The appeal by the former President, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to Premier Lloyd George to stop the Allies from trying to bring China into the war attracted much interest here and provoked discussion of the question as to whether drastic action by the Chinese government would be supported by the people or would lead to popular uprising.

The possible reviving of the Five Power group has been suggested by Japan, it became known to-day, through an invitation by Japanese bankers to Vice-President John J. Abbott, of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, to stop off in Japan on his way to China. Mr. Abbott is going to the Orient to investigate the wisdom of taking up the balance of \$25,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 loan on which China has given his bank first option.

\$924,000 Kodak Suit

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Czar Suspends Duma Sitting;
Revolt Threatens Russia

Bureaucratic Cabinet, Striving to Crush Liberals and Aid Germany, Faces Danger of Popular Uprising; Entente Cause Suffers

London, March 12.—The issuance by Emperor Nicholas of two ukases suspending the sittings of the Russian Duma and Council of the Empire is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The sittings will be resumed next month unless extraordinary circumstances supervene.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

Russia to-day is nearer to revolution than at any other time since the outbreak of the war. The dissolution of the Duma and the Imperial Council by the Czar, following upon the demonstrations that occurred in Petrograd and Moscow last Saturday, comes as the climax to the unparalleled tension that has prevailed in Russia since the murder of the monk Rasputin and the increase in the power of Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior.

It is not the food situation, critical as that is, that is the prime cause of the present condition in Russia. It is the old political struggle between democracy and bureaucracy that is responsible for the tremendous clash which seems about to break out in the Slav Empire.

The Russian bureaucracy has done its best to precipitate this clash. For the present government of the Czar, representing the small but powerful group of the remaining extreme reactionaries, has realized that the interests of reactionism and bureaucracy are in complete harmony with the interests of Prussianism and the Central Powers.

Sought Peace with Germany

The Russian bureaucracy, seeing that its full participation in the war on the side of the Allies would mean its own ultimate destruction and the triumph of Russian liberalism, began to seek a rapprochement with Germany. Premier Sturmer, standing for Russian Junkerism, made several attempts to reach an understanding with the Teutons.

But Russian democracy frustrated these treacherous activities. A wave of rebellion shook the nation last November and swept Sturmer out of his seat. The Duma and the Imperial Council, backed by the army and the nobility, emphatically declared their intention to fight for the cause of civilization with all the resources at their command.

The dismissal of Sturmer, however, was only a partial victory. Protopopoff, the hated Minister of the Interior, retained his post in the Cabinet of Trepooff. And Rasputin, the pernicious agent of the dark forces, continued to exert his destructive influence on the Czar and his family.

The removal of Rasputin was a vital necessity to the Allies and to Russian democracy. Members of the Duma, former Cabinet Ministers and princes of royal blood combined to eliminate the omnipotent monk.

Sturmer was forced out. Rasputin was slain. But Protopopoff, the shrewd politician, entrenched in the citadel of reactionism, continued to defy the nation and the Allies. Unable to conclude a separate peace with Germany, Protopopoff, however, roused the nation leading to the defeat of the Allies. He concentrated the government's energies on the demoralization of the national organism.

Working to Maintain Chaos

To make Russia unfit for fighting is the aim of the present government. For that purpose the great popular organizations working for the fullest prosecution of the war have been hampered, blocked and interfered with. For that purpose the efficient and beloved War Minister was replaced by a new man and the brilliant Chief of Staff, Alexieff, substituted by a comparative novice. For that purpose the sessions of the Duma and the Council were postponed and suspended many times this winter suddenly and unexpectedly.

For the same purpose the Russian government made no sincere effort to solve the food problem. The great public bodies, like the Unions of Zemstvos and Municipalities, offered their efficient organizations to the government for the purpose of regulating the country's food supplies. The press and the people hoped that the government would accept the offer. But the government did not, for such an acceptance would eliminate the reigning chaos. And chaos is what the Czar's present government desires.

To-day a revolution in Russia is no longer a possibility, but a very strong probability. There is only one way by which such a catastrophe to the Allies can be avoided. That is the dismissal of Protopopoff. A change in the government would relieve the tension. Unless the Czar is completely under the influence of the dark court clique, a Cabinet crisis is to be the next development in the Russian situation.

Chinese Congress Votes for Break With Germany

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Austro-German
Breach Is Seen;
Tisza Near Fall

Kaiser's Agent May Be Replaced by Andrássy as Hungarian Premier

Emperor on Guard

Activities of Charles and Official House-Cleaning Regarded as Ominous

London, March 12.—Vienna dispatches, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague, say that great importance is attached in Vienna to an audience given by Emperor Charles to Count Andrássy, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament. Count Andrássy, the same dispatch state, is considered to be the coming Hungarian Premier.

For some time past reports have been current that differences had arisen between Germany and Austria-Hungary. The appointment of Count Czernin, a Czech by birth, to the Austrian Premiership was considered a rebuff to the Kaiser. Emperor Charles, it was recently reported, sought a union with Bavaria in case of the Central Powers' defeat.

The chief agent of Prussia in the Austro-Hungarian government to-day is Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier. The latter has retained his post in spite of many severe attacks from different quarters. While the house-cleaning inaugurated by the new Emperor was so thorough that all the high officials in the empire were recently replaced by new men, Count Tisza kept his post because of his proximity to Berlin.

The report that Count Tisza is to be retired in favor of Count Andrássy, the brilliant and more moderate leader of the Opposition, is therefore of tremendous importance. Should this change occur, it would mean nothing less than the beginning of serious discussion between Austria-Hungary and Germany. The latter would construe such an act on the part of the Dual Monarchy as an attempt to release herself from Prussian influence and to regain her lost independence in the eyes of the world.

Germany Again Asks U. S. to Sign Protocol

Little Chance for Success of Treaty to Aid Subjects and Ships Here

Washington, March 12.—Germany renewed to-day her efforts to have the United States sign a protocol amending the Prussian-American treaty of 1798 so as to exempt all German residents in the United States from arrest or interference during any period of war and reserving to all German ships in American ports the right to safe conduct to home ports.

It is the same protocol that Ambassador Gerard before his departure from Berlin refused to consider.

The Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, called at the State Department to-day, by direction of the German Foreign Office, with a copy of the proposed amendment to the treaty. He was unable to see Secretary Lansing.

The matter probably will be given due consideration by State Department officials, though it is realized that such an amendment, even though the Administration favored it, would not have much prospect of ratification in the Senate.

The officials are at a loss to understand Germany's insistence on the reaffirmation of this old treaty, especially as the United States already has announced that it intended to live up to the two main conditions. Germany is held to have violated these.

There is a disposition here to believe that Germany is endeavoring to jockey this country into a bad diplomatic situation by forcing it to abrogate the old document. Such action, it is pointed out, might be made the basis for retaliatory action by Germany.

Capital Wonders Whether Carranza Is "Getting Even"

Fears First Chief Is Retaliating in Not Sending Ambassador Bonillas

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, March 12.—The suspicion that Carranza may be "getting even" for the refusal of the United States to receive his ambassador for a year after recognition had been extended is giving the State Department considerable concern. Ambassador Fletcher has been in Mexico for several weeks, but Carranza has not sent Ambassador Bonillas to Washington.

Ignacio Bonillas was one of the Mexican Commissioners at the Atlantic City conference last summer, and was recently designated ambassador in place of Eliseo Arredondo, who was withdrawn. The State Department notified Carranza that Bonillas was acceptable and sent Mr. Fletcher to Mexico, but apparently the First Chief has resorted to retaliation for the treatment accorded Mr. Arredondo.

Owners of idle American mining properties in Mexico may obtain exemption from Carranza's recent confiscation decree if they file immediately with the Carranza government their reasons for not resuming operations and make application for extension of their concessions.

Alliances Mixed in War

German-Belgian-Irish Group Suppresses Italian in Battle

Otto Berger, large and German, insisted that he was entitled to a vacant seat in a Broadway surface car at Fourteenth Street last night. John Sazio, slim and Italian, contested the German's right to the seat.

Before the discussion was settled the scene shifted to the night court, where Magistrate Wylie, of good old Yankee stock, was told how Big Barney Ditsch, formerly of Belgium, but now of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, ably assisted by Patrolman Donagan, who boasts of Irish ancestors, had aided the German.

Ditsch said that he was a passenger on the car and saw Sazio hit Berger and the two clinch. Patrolman Donagan was brought to the court on a run and said, when he heard the crash of several car windows and the screams of the women passengers as they fought to reach the exits.

Magistrate Wylie sided with the German-Belgian-Irish allies and fined the Italian \$5.

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Apparel for Chauffeurs

Our Motor Liveries are Saks' from fabric to buttons, created and sold exclusively by the House That Sells Them. In style they lead rather than follow, and in fabric and finish they are thoroughly dependable.

Ranging in price from \$25 to \$50

Saks Suits and Overcoats for chauffeurs this Spring represent a maker to consumer proposition that should receive the closest attention of those who demand chauffeurs' apparel of the highest type at prices which represent just one profit.

Motor Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor.

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